

1957

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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	T thousands of dollars			
	1956	1957	1958	1958
Cash resources:				
Operating revenues.	219, 979	236, 684	257, 046	257, 046
Less liquidation of advance collection of revenues.	250	220	209	209
Balance.	219, 729	236, 464	256, 837	256, 837
Appropriations by Congress.	47, 112	27, 418	8, 224	-----
Appropriations by Congress rescinded.	-----	(6, 500)	-----	-----
Total.	266, 841	257, 382	265, 061	256, 837
Balance.	16, 462	3, 044	(3, 913)	(12, 137)
Cash:				
Beginning of period.	42, 919	59, 381	62, 425	62, 425
End of period.	59, 381	62, 425	58, 512	50, 288

The figures speak for themselves. They show that in fiscal 1958 with a nominal appropriation by Congress of \$8,224,000 new construction requirements of \$109,919,000 can be met while the cash at the end of 1958 is maintained at \$58,512,000 only \$3,913,000 below that shown for the end of fiscal 1957. The last column indicates that even if Congress made no appropriation for TVA in fiscal 1958 cash remaining would still be substantial, amounting to more than \$30 million. Thus it would appear that under present conditions TVA can undertake new construction of between \$95 million and \$100 million without the necessity of obtaining additional appropriations from Congress or other funds from outside sources.

The consummation of the proposals made herein would be advantageous to:

1. The TVA area and its people.
2. The taxpayers of the Nation.
3. The Congress of the United States.

TVA and the people it serves, would in the end receive the greatest benefit. For the first time since 1933 the Authority would stand on its own feet, and pay its way like any sound business should. It could no longer be charged with luring industries away from other areas by the offer of low-cost subsidized power, and prospering at the expense of other portions of the Nation through subsidy and special privilege.

For the first time, TVA would have a sound, forward-looking financial program. By proper handling of its rates, TVA could generate enough cash which, when combined with the right to issue bonds, would enable TVA to carry forward an extensive construction program without the need for appropriations by the Congress.

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATIONS, 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5788) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the bill under consideration covers funds for the various divisions or subdivisions of the Executive Office of the President, the Emergency Fund for National Defense, American Battle Monuments Commission, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, and Subversive Activities Control Board, for fiscal year 1958.

The amount of the bill is \$16,010,370, which is \$11,000 less than the House bill, and \$4911,500 less than the budget estimates.

The committee recommends a reduction for special projects in the Executive Office of \$125,000, and an increase is recommended for the office of Defense Mobilization of \$114,000, which is a fixed charge on the retirement fund.

The unobligated balance is added to the emergency fund of the President, for which we have appropriated \$1 million each year. For the next fiscal year we also recommend an appropriation of \$1 million for the Emergency Fund. However, there is on hand \$900,000 as an unexpended balance, which will carry over. Therefore, there will be available \$1,900,000.

In the House version of the bill there is language which would transfer five supergrades to the National Security Council. It is recommended that this language be stricken in view of the fact that there is a bill on this subject pending before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A proviso is added to the general provision fixing the maximum amount allowable for purchase of automobiles, to allow for special equipment for law enforcement and intelligence agencies. That includes also police cars and fire cars, and equipment of that kind.

Before we discuss the bill, Mr. President, if there is to be any discussion of it, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, that the bill as thus amended be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original text, and that no points of order be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Executive Office of the President—Special Projects," on page 3, line 2, after the word "specify," to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,375,000."

Under the subhead "National Security Council—Salaries and Expenses," on page 4, line 18, after the figures "\$700,000," to strike out the colon and "Provided, That, in accordance with section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, the National Security Council is hereafter authorized to place two additional positions in grade GS-18, 1 additional position in grade GS-17, and 2 additional positions in grade GS-16 of the general schedule established by said act."

Under the subhead "Office of Defense Mobilization—Salaries and Expenses," on page 5, line 8, after the word "appropriation," to strike out "\$2,100,000" and insert "\$2,214,000", and, in line 9, after the word "which," to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$182,000."

Under the heading "Funds Appropriated to the President—Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense," on page 6, line 14, after the figures "\$1,000,000," to insert a comma and "together with the unobligated balance on June 30, 1957, of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1957."

Under the heading "Foreign Claims Settlement Commission—Salaries and expenses," on page 9, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$18,500."

Under the heading "Subversive Activities Control Board—Salaries and expenses," on page 9, line 18, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$30,000."

Under the heading "Title II—General Provisions—Departments, Agencies, and Corporations," on page 10, line 4, after the figures "\$1,950," to insert a colon and "Provided, That the cost of any special feature or equipment required for the use of the vehicle in carrying out investigative, law enforcement, or intelligence duties shall be in addition thereto."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator from Washington will yield so that I may ask him some questions.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I congratulate the Senator from Washington on the work he has done on this appropriation bill. Am I correct in understanding that during the past 5 years the amount which the President has been asking for the conduct of the Executive Office has greatly increased?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It has greatly increased. The grand total for the Executive Office, which includes the Executive Mansion, the National Security Council, the Office of Defense Mobilization, the emergency fund for the President, special projects, the Bureau of the Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Office of Defense Mobilization, and the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organizations has increased in this way: In 1952 the grand total was \$13,746,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That figure included funds appropriated for emergency national defense expenses.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I will give the subtotals for the Executive Office during each year.

For 1952, for the Executive Office, the amount was \$8,166,000. In 1953, it was \$8,725,000. In 1954, the amount was \$9,050,000. In 1955 it was \$8,532,000. In 1956 it was \$10,395,000. In 1957 it is \$10,715,000. The estimate for 1958 is \$12,047,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The President wanted to get an increase in the cost of running the Executive Office of almost 50 percent from 1952. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct. For the White House office proper—and this is a little amusing, of course, in light of some statements which were made in 1952, but I am not one who wants to deny any President what he thinks he needs—in 1948, which was the year when Mr. Truman was elected, and in 1949, when he took office as a result of the election, the White House estimates were \$969,000. In 1952, they went up to \$1,883,000. In 1953 they were \$1,953,000. In 1954, they were \$1,800,000. In 1955, the figure was \$1,895,000 or \$1,900,000, practically. In 1956, the figure was \$1,882,000. In 1957 it was \$1,875,000. For 1958, the figure is \$2,051,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Am I correct in understanding that for the White House Office the President is asking for a figure which is twice as great as it was in 1948?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct. Those are the figures. I remember that in 1952, a great many statements were made to the effect that

Mr. Truman was spending too much money. It was suggested that the yacht *Williamsburg* be withdrawn from service because it cost too much to operate. There was a great deal of talk about that line. I do not believe that any President should be denied what he thinks he needs.

Therefore, we have not cut the amount. However, I am glad that the Senator from Illinois has brought this matter to the attention of the Senate. There has been a great deal of what might be called the pot calling the kettle black.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, do I understand correctly that, according to the House hearings, at pages 210 and 211, the White House has 72 mechanical, maintenance, and domestic employees; and that the President has 272 employees in the White House office?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct. The hearings before the House committee show the number of employees in the White House. They are broken down also as to mechanical and maintenance employees.

Mr. DOUGLAS. On page 210 of the hearings the number of mechanical, maintenance, and domestic force employees is shown as 72. On page 211 the number of employees, shown in the third column, is 272.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That makes a total of 344. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In addition to that, there is the Secret Service, which is carried in the Treasury Department budget. The duties of the Secret Service are largely confined to the protection of the President. Therefore the figure before us does not include the cost of the Secret Service or the White House Police. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask if the naval aide, the military aide, and the air aide as included in this budget, or whether they are carried under the appropriations for the Department of Defense?

Mr. MAGNUSON. They are not included. They are under the appropriations for the Department of Defense.

Mr. DOUGLAS. And any assistants they may have are also provided for in the Department of Defense appropriations. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask about the helicopters? There has been some publicity to the effect that two helicopters have been ordered for the President's use. I understand they will cost approximately \$201,000 each. May I ask if they are included in the President's budget, or whether they are going to be in the budget of the Department of Defense?

Mr. MAGNUSON. They are in the Department of Defense budget. They are to be furnished to the President by the Department of Defense. The maintenance, of course, and personnel, will be under the Department of Defense.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Then, am I to understand also that the cost of the airplane used by the President and aircrew are not included in the President's budget, but are carried in the appropriations for the Air Force?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. GORE. It seems to me I recall someone said that any further reduction in the national defense budget would impair the security of the country and the peace of the world. Would that be true of the two helicopters?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The two helicopters are in the Defense budget. I imagine any curtailment would hit the helicopter division as well as other divisions.

Mr. DOUGLAS. According to newspaper reports, the two helicopters have been ordered. Can the Senator from Washington inform me whether they have been authorized by Congress?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I cannot answer that question. It is my best impression that as such they have not been authorized by Congress, but that the Department of Defense, in its general authorization, has the authority to order helicopters and then to assign them to this particular tour of duty.

Mr. DOUGLAS. To what degree does Congress, the legislative body of the country, have any control over the budget of the executive department, if the executive department is always able to get personnel expenditures charged to other departments without specific authorizations by Congress?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Congress has very little control over it. Of course, the President of the United States is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, and it devolves upon the Armed Forces to furnish him with what he thinks he may need.

I suppose, as to helicopters for use at the White House, the only thing the Committee on Appropriations can do is to state in the report that none of these billions of dollars for defense shall be used for the purchase of helicopters for use at the White House. Such a statement could be placed in the report. Whether Mr. Wilson would abide by such a direction, I do not know.

But Congress has never passed upon this matter; and as the Senator from Illinois well points out, it is not included in this budget.

The budget provides for a mechanical and maintenance force, and a domestic force consisting of a maître d'hôtel, housekeeper, assistant housekeeper, first butler, second butler, a third butler, head chef, second cook, 4 cooks, valet, 5 doormen, 5 housemen, head laundress, pantrywoman, and 8 maids.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think the Senator has made an error. I think there are four butlers. There is a first butler and a second butler, and then there are two other butlers. So that would be a third and a fourth butler.

Mr. GORE. Is this Republican economy?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it Republican simplicity?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Provision is made for a mechanical and maintenance force, which includes a foreman gardner and 13 gardeners—men who work around the White House and who are necessary for its maintenance.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Once upon a time there was a President of the United States by the name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. He loved nothing so much as to get aboard a Navy yacht and get himself away from the cares and fevers of his official chores for a little while. Nobody ever quarreled about that.

Mr. Roosevelt's successor was a President by the name of Harry Truman, of Missouri. He also loved to get out on a yacht now and then and steam up and down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay.

That yacht was charged to Navy appropriations, not to the executive branch. I am advised that the maintenance and care of the yacht, and all that went with it, every year far exceeded the entire budget for the two helicopters which are being so abundantly discussed on the Senate floor at present.

So we cannot have it both ways. The cost of maintaining the yacht was charged to defense appropriations. In this instance, we are asked to supply two helicopters, so that the President can more expeditiously pursue his duties. If my friends can make any political capital out of that, let them do so.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not think either the Senator from Illinois or the Senator from Washington are trying to make political capital out of this. If we were, we would not have approved the item. If helicopters are what the executive branch needs, I think it should have them. But in 1952, the Republican administration was yelling to high heaven about the high cost of Government.

In this instance, the President is asking for the amount which he thinks is needed. I think the President of the United States should be entitled to what he thinks he needs to maintain the dignity of the White House and for the incidental duties which are necessary for its operation.

All I am saying is that this is somewhat amusing, because I remember reading in 1953, immediately after the inauguration, that the first task of this businesslike administration would be to stop the reckless spending of money, including the spending at the White House, and that the administration was going to abandon the yacht *Williamsburg*.

President Truman used the *Williamsburg*; of course, he did. — I was a guest on that yacht frequently, as the Senator from Illinois knows. That was President Truman's only recreation. Harry Truman did not play golf. He did not play bridge. He plays another form of cards. [Laughter.] But cruising on the *Williamsburg* was his only

recreation. No one objected to the President of the United States cruising up and down the Potomac if he wanted to. He was in close touch with the affairs of the Government, as is the present President when he is playing golf or wherever he may be.

What the Senator from Illinois and I are trying to point out is that it is somewhat amusing to read the statements about what the present administration is doing, and then to recall the appropriation of \$900,000 which Mr. Truman had in the years he was in office. Now it is over \$2 million—more than double the amount in Mr. Truman's administration.

I think the public are entitled to know this and to make some comparisons. We are not objecting to the amount. We did not cut it \$1. We never have. We did not cut the appropriation for the White House in either Mr. Truman's or Mr. Roosevelt's administrations. I do not know what the Roosevelt budget was, but I suppose it was around \$900,000. But now it is more than \$2 million. That is all right, but I do not like someone who asks for \$2 million, and who is going to get it, to point his finger at the man who ran the White House with \$900,000, and who happened to use a yacht in which to cruise up and down the river.

It was said at the beginning of this administration that it would be a businesslike administration, and that all frills would be eliminated. I do not know about the helicopters. Someone said the other day that we should recommend 3 or 4 helicopters, because it was stated in the press that if the President could save 10 minutes time in getting to the airport by using a helicopter, he should have a helicopter for all of his travels, because that would mean that he could spend twice as much time in the White House as he spends there now. So helicopters were highly recommended. I think that if the President can save time with them, he ought to have them.

I have watched the appropriations for the past 6 or 7 years in 2 administrations. Now the amount is doubled. In 1952, Mr. Truman was severely criticized because he cruised on the river in the *Williamsburg*. But his budget for the White House was less than half what the present budget calls for.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Did the Senator from Washington notice the appropriations for the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes; they are included in the bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is the agency which rides herd on other Government agencies; is it not?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I find that in 1952 the Bureau of the Budget spent \$3,608,000. For 1958, the President has asked for \$4,400,000, an increase of \$800,000, or almost 25 percent. Does not the Senator think that some good advice to the Bureau of the Budget would be: "Physician, heal thyself"?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think that would be appropriate. The House allowed \$4,200,000, which is \$270,000 more than last year's figure. No appeal was made, so we have left the amount the same as the House figure.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But does not the Senator think it a good principle that the Bureau of the Budget should practice what it preaches?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think that is what they should do. But the amounts for all the executive departments are up—Executive Mansion and Grounds, Council of Economic Advisers, Office of Defense Mobilization; in fact, all of them are up, except the amount for special projects, from which we cut \$125,000. All the others are up in varying percentages.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from Washington have any estimate of the total cost of running the White House and the Executive Office of the President? If we include helicopters, special airplanes, and other capital expenditures chargeable to other departments; if we include personnel, guards, and police for the President; if we include naval aides; if we include all the other items, does the Senator from Washington have any idea of what the total cost to the taxpayers is?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not have that information, Mr. President, but I think it probably would be from 70 percent to 80 percent more than the amount requested here, and perhaps more than that. It might be double, if salaries were included.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Washington is very careful in his statements, and what he is saying is that it probably amounts to a total of \$3,500,000 or \$4 million. How far we have come from the days of Thomas Jefferson, who greeted the people while he was wearing wool stockings, and acted as his own butler; and how far we have come from the days of Grover Cleveland, who had only one secretary in the White House, and who answered the telephone himself.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I rather wish Mr. Eisenhower would answer the telephone himself, at the White House, it might be very helpful.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Of course that would be impossible, these days.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course the office has grown.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not desire to be critical of the President, whoever he may be. I desire to let the President have whatever he wishes within some limits. However, there is no check except by means of public opinion, on these expenditures. If Members of Congress are critical of the President, they are said to be attacking him improperly. As a result, criticism tends to be stifled, and Members of Congress hesitate to move to make cuts in the budget.

However, the corollary of that situation should be that the President must exercise self restraint; is not that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. Of course, today the White House has to make many more expenditures than it had to make in the past. But the Senator from

Illinois is correct; and one who occupies the White House is pretty much on his own honor in dealing with such matters, which are the requirements of the job.

Mr. DOUGLAS. We do not wish to be carping as regards the President's expenditures; instead, we wish to be generous to him. So we say, in effect, "Take whatever you wish." Is that an approximately correct statement of our position? But should he not restrain his desires?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. GORE. And he wishes to have about twice as much as the previous President wished to have; is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I wish to be sure that the Record in this case is correct.

In 1952, the appropriations for the White House amounted to \$1,883,615. In 1957, they were \$1,875,000. There is a very substantial difference between those two figures and the estimates for 1958. But I point out that during the past 5 years there have been quite a number of pay increases; and inasmuch as 80 percent of the White House budget is devoted to salaries for personal services, I think the present budget, under the Presidency of Dwight David Eisenhower, compares very favorably, if not better than that, with previous ones. On that basis, Mr. President, I am quite content to let the Record stand.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes, Mr. President; and I wish to add that there has never been any cloak over this matter. The White House submits its budget, based on what it needs. The House of Representatives happened to put the comparison in the Record; and I read the House figure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 5788) was passed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. MUNDT the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### AMENDMENT OF MEDALS OF HONOR ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1463) to amend the Medals of Honor Act to authorize awards for acts of

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heroism involving any motor vehicle, which was, in lines 9 and 10 strike out "Appropriations" and insert "Sec. 3. Appropriations."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the House amendment is a technical one; it merely adds a section number and heading.

I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT, 1956

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 293, House bill 2146, to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. Our purpose is to have the bill made the unfinished business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2146) to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO TOMORROW, AT NOON

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until tomorrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PAY, RETIREMENT BENEFITS, AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, for the past few days I have been presiding, as subcommittee chairman, over the subcommittee charged with looking into the pay, retirement benefits, and working conditions of employees of the Federal Government. This is a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. I must confess that I have been extremely disturbed—both as a citizen and as a Senator—regarding what we have found.

We have discovered that in numerous instances, particularly in the Post Office Department, the men and women who are employed by the United States Government are working for pay which does not permit an American standard of living.

Employment by the United States Government was once considered a blue-ribbon opportunity. But, by contrast, our committee is learning that now nearly all other types of employment pay far more generous and far more rewarding salaries than those paid to Federal Government workers, especially to employees of the Post Office Department.

We are discovering that the Post Office Department employees, at a wide variety of levels, earn an average of approximately \$4,400 a year, as compared with salaries of from \$5,000 to nearly \$7,000 in many trades which formerly paid their practitioners less than the salaries earned by United States Government employees. It does seem to me that the

citizens who handle the mail, who sort the mail, who protect the mail, who process the mail, and who deliver the mail, for the greatest Government of the free world, should at least be able to earn salaries which would enable them to have an American standard of living.

Our subcommittee has discovered thus far that, in many instances, letter carriers and postal clerks cannot take their vacations because they must use their vacation time to go to work at extra jobs in order to meet outstanding bills. In addition, many of these men must undertake other jobs even while they are working for the Post Office Department.

I received a letter from a postal worker in Salem, Oreg., who said that, in addition to his 40-hour week in the Post Office Department, he had to work at pumping gas in a filling station for an additional 30 hours a week. Unless he did that, he could not live off his postal pay. Do we desire such conditions in America?

I have communicated with Mr. Everett E. Mallon, a secretary of a branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers, at Portland, Oreg., asking him to obtain for me family budgets from some of his members. Mr. Mallon has sent to my office some letters from men who are carrying mail in Portland, Oreg., and from their wives. I think these family budgets and family-expense figures speak for themselves. There is very little I can add to embellish them. They tell a human story and a dramatic story. It is a story which I, as a Senator, am not too proud of. I regret that such difficulties are foisted on employees of our Government.

I believe Members of the Senate should see these letters, because ultimately it is my hope that the subcommittee and later the full Committee on Post Office and Civil Service will report a postal-pay bill to the Senate for action. It is my opinion that an examination of these letters will convince the Members of the Senate that some upward adjustment must be made in postal pay, in order to be fair and equitable to these men and women who are giving so much loyal and efficient service to the United States Post Office Department in particular, and to the United States Government in general.

In conclusion, I ask unanimous consent that these letters, which have been obtained for me by Mr. Everett E. Mallon, of the National Association of Letter Carriers, be printed in the body of the Record at the conclusion of these brief remarks.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
LETTER CARRIERS,  
Portland, Oreg., May 20, 1957.

HON. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,  
Senator from the State of Oregon,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Please find enclosed two more budgets of letter carriers here in Portland, Oreg.

Please advise me if there should be any other way that I may be of assistance to you.

Thank you again for your fine work in behalf of the letter carrier.

Respectfully yours,

EVERETT E. MALLON,  
Secretary, Multnomah Branch, No.  
82, NALC.

PORTLAND, OREG., May 17, 1957.

Hon. Senator NEUBERGER: Mr. Mallon asked me to write you concerning our need for a postal-pay increase.

My husband has been carrying mail for 11½ years, since his discharge from the Air Corps, and expects to make it his career.

His take-home pay is now \$151.55 every 2 weeks. We have four children. Two of them are preschoolers, making it almost impossible for me to go to work to supplement our income and still be fair to my children.

I shall endeavor to give you our approximate monthly expenses. As you can see we could surely use a pay increase so we could allot more for food and be able to save some regularly. At the present our life insurance is our only savings. My husband and I each have a policy and we have \$500 endowments for each of the children.

Food.....	\$80.00
Home mortgage payment.....	65.00
Gas heat.....	15.00
Electricity.....	10.00
Telephone.....	5.50
Garbage.....	1.50
Water.....	1.50
Clothing—includes shoes and repair.....	7.50
Life insurance.....	28.50
Hospital insurance.....	10.00
Medical and dental.....	10.00
Church and charities.....	10.00
Auto expense (includes insurance).....	25.00
Gifts.....	5.00
Credit Union (loan to pay for washing machine).....	17.00
Miscellaneous.....	12.00

Total expense.....	303.50
Monthly income.....	\$303.10

We hope that these figures may be some help to you in securing us a pay increase. At the present time we do not feel that the postal pay is equal to other workers in the same class of people.

Yours truly,

Mrs. TRAVERS ALBRECHT.

Letter carrier, 7A grade, 14 years' service,  
\$4,510 annual pay, \$3,652.48 take-home pay

Monthly budget for three, no other income:

Monthly pay.....	\$375.83
Take-home pay.....	304.37

Water (bill bigger in summer so this is average).....	2.00
Telephone.....	4.29
Garbage.....	1.50
Electric (electric heat, too), 5-year average.....	11.00
Daily paper (30-cent tip to boy for good service).....	2.25
Doctor and dentist.....	10.00
Miscellaneous (as family clothing, gifts, household needs).....	20.00
Home loan payments (includes property tax), 10 years old, \$3,286.98 balance due.....	50.00
Loan from credit union (\$394 balance; this is our cushion, like washing-machine repair, auto repair, replace refrigerator, or pay too big doctor or dentist bill).....	30.00
Food (staples as sugar, flour, coffee, tea, etc.).....	40.00
My allowance (busfare, meat, fresh vegetables, etc.).....	40.00